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Fraxinus pubescens (Walt.)—Foliolis lanceolato-ovatis, subserratis seu integerimis, acuminatis, subtus pubescentibus, petiolis junioribus ramisque tomentosis; samaris anguste lanceolatis, obtusis, mucronatis vel acutis, basi teretibus.

Fruit 1½—2 inches long and 4—5 lines in width at the widest part; common petiole channelled above near the base.

Fraxinus nigrescens, s. nov.—Foliolis 2—4-jugis, lanceolatis vel ovato-lanceolatis, sessilibus, aut breve petiolatis, utrinque acutis vel abrupte acutis basi longe teretibus, acutis.

This is a common tree in the vicinity of Austin and in Middle Texas along water courses. It is generally small, but is sometimes 2—3 feet in diameter and 40—60 feet high The bark of the stem and limbs is dark grey and furrowed; hence in many parts of the State it is called the "black ash." Its leaves are of a deep glossy green above and a paler green beneath, and in young leaves the midrib and veins are sparingly pubescent. The terminal leaflet is often much the largest, being sometimes 4—5 inches in diameter. Such specimens I obtained in Navarro County, and also on Caney River in Matagorda County. Its leaves are rarely if ever serrated. The samara are 12—15 lines long and 4—5 lines broad in the widest part; about one-half of the entire length is broadly winged, from whence the wings are gradually narrowed to the terete part. In midsummer the top of the fruit, extending nearly down half of the wings, is often curved. The common petiole is channelled above near its junction with the stem.

Fraxinus tri-alata, s. nov.—Foliolis 2—3-jugis, lanceolatis, vel obovatis, supra glabris, subtus parum pubescentibus, ad venas et parce glaucescentibus; samaris 2—3 alatis, obovatis, 6—8 lin. lon. obtusis, emarginatis, vel subacutis, basi anguste alatis, acutis.

A shrub or small tree, 15—20 feet high, growing on the banks of the Atacosa River in Western Texas. Samara in loose axillary or terminal panicles, about one-half of them 3-winged, and 2—3 lines broad in the widest portion; not terete below; the wings being attenuated as far as the pedicels; leaflets 12—18 lines long and 6—12 broad, branches smooth, and of a light grey color.

Fraxinus pauciflora Nutt. has been referred by Dr. Chapman, in his Flora of the Southern States, to F. platycarpa. Specimens of the former, collected by Dr. Baldwin, are in the herbarium of the Academy, and they differ from F. platycarpa in having the petioles grooved, leaves scarce half as large and of one-third less width, and much more acutely serrated, and the fruit of the two is *widely* different. I have not seen a tree of the F. pauciflora, but I well know F. platycarpa, which extends as far southwest as the Sabine River in Eastern Texas; and it certainly is very distinct from the Florida ash described by Nuttall, nor have I ever seen it assume any such form.

Descriptions of NEW PLANTS from Texas.—No. 2.

BY S. B. BUCKLEY.

Polemoniaceæ.

Phlox macrantha, s. n.—Pubescens, humilis 3—6 policaris, ramosa, foliis lanceolatis, utrinque subacutis, alternis vel oppositis, calycibus parce canescenti-pilosis, segmentis lineari-elongatis, acuminatis, corollæ tubo glabro, laciniis lato-obovatis, apice subacutis, capsula elipsoidea glabra, semina alata.

Prairies north of Austin. March.

Stems diffusely branching from the root; leaves numerous, lanceolate and

attenuate at each end, sparingly pubescent; flowers large, purple, disk of the corolla ¾ to 1½ inches in diameter.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Convolvulus (Ipomea) caddoensis, s. n.—Suffruticosus glaber, caule tereti, ramosissimo erecto, foliis lineari-lanceolatis breve petiolatis apice acuminatis seu mucronatis basi attenuatis, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris, vel multifloris folio brevioribus, sepalis ovatis, obtusis, corolla rosea infundibuliformis 2—3-policaris, stylus elongatus inclusis filamentis duplo longiore, stigma bilobatum, capsula ovato-ellipsoidea, 2—4-sperma, semina ovoidea testa conica pubescente.

Northwestern Texas, near Caddo Peak. June.

A stout plant, 2—3 feet high, apparently an annual; leaves 2—3 inches long and 2—4 lines wide, tipped with a setaceous or mucronate point; petioles 3—4 lines long; peduncles 4 lines to 2 inches in length.

SOLANACEÆ.

Solanum (Cryptocarpum) Sabeanum, s. n.—Herbaceum, ramis teretibus, aculeatis, fuscis, glanduloso-pilosis, foliis profunde pinnato-lobatis, segmentis ovatis, repando dentatis, dentibus mucronatis, petiolis et venis aculeatis, aculeis stramineis, glabris, rectis inæqualibus, racemis subterminalibus, 5—9-floris, corolla alba calyce fere duplo longiore, filamenta ½ lin. longa, antheræ lineari-oblongæ 6 lin. longæ, calycibus aculeatis baccam includentibus.

San Saba County.

Stem 1—2 feet high, with few branches; spines 2—8 lines long and irregularly placed; leaves, including the petioles, 4—9 inches in length, lower segments divided to the midrib and lobed, or with large teeth; sinuses of the upper lobes extend about midway to the midrib, aculea of the leaves few; petioles and veins glandular pubescent; calyx inclosing the fruit increases after the fall of the petals, and is about ¼ covered with aculea.

Solanum (Lasiocarpa) Linsecumii, s. n.—Annuum, caule erecto, tereti, 4—6 policari ramoso, pubescente, foliis oblongo-ovatis, vel lanceolatis, basi attenuatis, breviter petiolatis, apice acutis, integris, utrinque puberulis stipulis linearibus vel lanceolatis, floribus axillaribus, pedunculis solitariis seu geminis, hirsutis, tarde refractis, calycibus campanulatis, hirsutissimis, 5-fidis, laciniis acutis, floribus campanulatis, corollæ 5-fidæ segmentis acutis, pubescentibus, antheris inclusis cordato-oblongis filamentis brevissimis stylo brevioribus, bacca 4 lin. diam. hirsuta.

Llano County, June.

Leaves 1—2 inches long; peduncles 4—12 lines in length; flowers 3—4 lines in diameter.

Physalis Sabeana, s. n.—Annua, prostrata, ramosissima, glabra, foliis petiolatis, lanceolato-ovatis, basi attenuatis apice subacutis, margine subrepando dentatis, dentibus lato-obtusis, corolla rotato-infundibuliforme cœrulea calyce longiore, pedunculis axillaribus, filiformibus geminis, calycibus bacciferis, inflatis, ovatis, subangulatis, acutis.

San Saba County. June.

Branches very numerous, trailing 6—12 inches; leaves about an inch long and 4—8 lines wide, margins entire, or with 1—2 obtuse teeth on each side; petioles 6—12 lines long; peduncles in pairs, 4—8 lines in length; fruit globose, smooth, 3—4 lines in diameter.

Nicotiana glandulosa, s. n.—Pubescente-glandulosa, caule herbaceo, simplici vel parum ramoso 6—10-policari, foliis caulinis lato-spathulatis vel oblongis, obtusis, sessilibus vel subamplexicaulibus, radicalibus oblongo-obovatis breviter petiolatis; floribus terminalibus, breve pedicellatis, corollæ

tubo subcylindrico apice parce inflato calyce fere duplo longiore, calyce profunde 5-fido, laciniis linearibus, subacutis.

Burnet County. April.

Flowers yellowish white, 6—8 lines long.

GENTIANACEÆ.

Erythræa calycosa, s. n.—Annua, caule erecto tetragono ramoso 6—10-policari, foliis acutis, inferioribus lanceolato-ovatis, calycibus 5-partitis, segmentis lineari-subulatis, margine membranaceis, corollæ tubo longioribus, corollæ roseæ segmentis oblongo-ovatis obtusis.

North of Fort Mason. June.

Leaves 8—12 lines long; segments of the calyx 6—8 lines in length; corolla subcampanulate, the top of the tube dilated and ribbed, filaments exserted, but not exceeding the segments of the corolla, which are 6—8 lines long.

Sabbatia formosa, s. n.—Caule tetragono erecto 8—12-policari, dichotomo-ramoso, ramulis unifloris, foliis lanceolatis vel ovatis, inferioribus obtusis aut submucronatis, calycis tubo breve obovato et carinato, laciniis linearibus, corolla fere duplo brevioribus, corollæ 5-partitæ roseæ, segmentis obtusis vel subacutis lato-obovatis, semina minutissima, testa verrucosa.

Llano County. June.

Stems leafy to the summit, the pairs of leaves being about an inch distant from each other; leaves 6—10 lines long.

OLEACEÆ.

Forestiera autumnalis, s. n.—Foliis minute serratis, ovatis subacutis breviter petiolatis supra glabriusculis, subtus pubescentibus ramulis glabris, junioribus pubescentibus, floret æstate, fructibus globosis cæruleis, maturescentibus tarde in autumno.

Eastern Texas and Western Louisiana. Flowers in August.

Its fruit is very abundant, glomerated in the axiles of the leaves and ripening in October. Shrub 6—10 feet high; petioles 3—4 lines long; leaves about 1½ inches in length, somewhat cuneate at the base. All the other known species of the genus flower before the expansion of the leaves.

NYCTAGINACEÆ.

Abronia speciosa, s. nov.—Caule erecto, vel subdecumbente, tereti, foliis cordatis, obtusis basi inæqualibus, petiolatis, pedunculis axillaribus, vel terminalibus, longissimis, involucribus viridis 5—6-phyllis, segmentis pubescentibus lanceolatis acutissimis.

Near Fort Belknap. May.

Plant 1—2 feet high, branching from the root; stems bent at base, then erect, with few divaricate branches; peduncles 4—8 inches long; heads of flowers large and red; petioles of the lower leaves 1—2 inches in length, and of the upper leaves 4—6 lines long; leaves 1—3 inches long, and 6 lines to 2 inches in width; whole plant glandular puberulent, not viscid.

Oxybaphus pauciflorus, s. n.—Glabriusculus; caule erecto, simplici, foliis oppositis, petiolatis, oblongo-ovatis acutis, vel subobtusis, floribus axillaribus breve pedunculatis involucri segmentis obovatis, abrupte acutis, pubescentibus, semina oblonga quadrangulata, rugosa.

On the San Saba River, north of Fort Mason.

Stem 1—2 feet high, rarely if ever branched, and leafy to the summit; leaves 2—3 inches long and 1—2 inches broad; petioles 4—8 lines in length; peduncles 3—6 lines long and 1—2 flowered.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Phyllanthus (Lepidanthus) ellipticus, s. n.—Annuus glaber erecto divari-

cato-ramosus, ramis gracilibus, foliis eliptico-oblongis, apice subacutis, breve petiolatis, supra viridibus, subtus glancis, floribus axillaribus solitariis numerosis, dioicis, 5-sepalis, longe pedicellatis, fructus?

Western Texas. June.

1½—2 feet high; leaves 6—9 lines in length and 4—5 lines broad; petioles 1—2 lines long; pedicles 4—5 lines in length; sepals oblong ovate.

URTICACEÆ.

Morus microphylla, s. n.—Arbuscula 15—20 pedalis, foliis petiolatis; cordato-ovatis vel trilobatis, serratis, dentibus mucronatis, utrinque glabriusculis, venis et marginibus parce et minute ciliatis, stipulis parvis linearibus membranaceis, caducis.

Western Texas; growing in clumps.

Stems and branches smooth, with a light grey bark; fruit ripe last of May; black and sour, with little juice and deep sinuses between the achenia, which are little compressed; styles divaricate and obtuse; leaves generally entire, and 1—1½ inches in length and 1—1½ inches wide; the lobed leaves are about 2½ inches long, the middle lobe prolonged and acuminate. The preceding characteristics are constant, and no person seeing this mulberry in its native situations would call it a form of Morus rubra.

LILIACEÆ.

Yucca longifolia, s. nov.—Caule erecto 6—8 pedali, foliis ensiformi-lanceolatis, confertis, rigidis intègris acuminatis pungentibus, inferioribus reflexis, paniculis magnis terminalibus; floribus campanulatis, sepalis ovatis acutis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis acutis margine membranaceis, capsula oblongo-cylindracea utrinque obtusa.

Western Texas. Flowers in March.

Stems crowded with leaves to the summit, lower leaves reflexed, often, when dead, with their points in the ground. Leaves 2½—3 feet in length, with curved margins; fruit 4—5 inches long, cylindrical and obtuse at each end.

Yucca constricta, s. n.—Foliis lineari-lanceolatis margine filamentosis acuminatis in apice caudicis confertissimis, caudex 12—18-policaris, scapus 4—6 pedalis, paniculis magnis, floribus numerosis longe pedunculatis, bracteis ovatis acutis margine membranaceis, sepalis ovato-oblongis, subobtusis, capsula subcylindracea in medio constricta.

Western Texas. June.

Leaves crowded at the top of the caudex, which is from a foot to eighteen inches in height; leaves 12—15 inches long and 4—6 lines broad. It differs from the Y. angustifolia of Pursh in its constricted capsule, shorter leaves and longer caudex. Yucca angustifolia is common in Northern Texas; its caudex scarcely rises above the surface of the ground, and its leaves are more than one-third longer than our species. The fruit of Yucca rupicola of Scheele, is conical, tapering to a sharp point, near which there is sometimes a slight constriction. The fruit of Y. constricta is nearly obtuse at both ends, 1½—2½ inches long and constricted in the middle.

JUNCACEÆ.

Juncus filipendulus, s. nov.—Culmo erecto, gracili, 6—12-policari et 1—2-foliato, foliis planis numerosis ad radicem, rhizomate muto-fibrosa, anthela terminali, fasciculis 6—12-floris, bracteis ovatis, lato-membranaceis, acuminatis vel longe subulatis, perigonii phyllis 6, æqualibus lanceolatisve ovatis, lato-membranaceis, subulatis, trigona obtusaque capsula longioribus, stylo brevissimo, stigmatis 3, fuscis tortis pubescentibus.

In the western part of Llano County, along streams in dense tufts, with weak, single stems, terminated by 1—4 subhemispherical heads of flowers, which, when later with mature fruit, are of a light straw color ; seeds ovate, with reddish brown points ; heads of flowers about 5 lines in diameter ; radical leaves 3—5 inches long.

Juncus diffusissimus, s. n.—Culmo erecto 2—3 pedali, foliato, foliis oblongo linearibus acutis, septis transversis inconspicuis, vaginis compressis acutis 1—3-policaribus, anthela terminali decomposita et lato filamento-ramosissima, fasciculis 5—7-floris, foliis floralibus ovatis membranaceis acutis, sepalis æqualibus lineari-lanceolatis, acutis, margine membranaceis, capsula oblonga trigona subacuta, perigonio fere duplo longiore, semina ovoidea utrinque subobtusa.

Northwestern Texas.

Panicle widely diffused, some of its filiform branches being more than a foot in length; heads subhemispherical, yellowish brown and 1—2 inches apart from each other. Whole plant weak and not rigid; capsules 4 lines long, gradually attenuated to a blunt or subacute point, and nearly double the length of the sepals; seeds ovoid, tailless, subobtuse, yellowish brown, with the ends dark brown.

Commelynaceæ.

Tradescantia speciosa, s. nov.—Caule erecto simplici vel subramoso, glabro, foliis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis, acutis margine ciliatis, subamplexicaulibus, radicalibus petiolatis, umbellis terminalibus, ad basin pilosis sessilibus, paucifloribus breve pedicellatis, sepalis lanceolatis subacutis margine membranaceis, petalis lato-ovatis roseis.

Corpus Christi. May.

Plant 4—6 inches high, smooth, excepting the margins of the leaves, the pedicels and the base of the calyx. Radical leaves, including the petioles, 3—4 inches long and 1 inch wide ; petioles 6—12 lines in length ; stem leaves 1—2 inches long and 1 inch broad; the upper pair of leaves inclosing the umbel about an inch long and nearly an inch in width, acute; flowers expanded 4—6 lines in diameter, rose colored ; pedicels 1—3 lines in length.

Cyperaceæ.

Cyperus retroflexus, n. s.—Rhizomate bulboso ; culmis erectis triquetis 1½—2½-pedalibus basi foliatis ; foliis 12—15-policaribus margine et carina glabriusculis ; involucro 5—7-phyllo ; foliis 2 inferioribus umbella longioribus ; umbella 5—7-radiata ; radiis inæqualibus, exterioribus 2—3-policaribus; spiculis congestis tarde reflexis teretibus acuminatis 2—3-floris basi bracteatis; bracteis ovatis albo-hyalinis obtusis ; squamis oblongo-obovatis vel lanceolatis acutis lateralibus membranaceis ; carinis viridiscentibus ; caryopsi elongata trigona 3 lin. longa, breve apiculata glabra ; stylo 3-fido.

Northern Texas. June.

Spikes green ; scales 3—4, the lower pair unequal, one being about one-third longer than the other, and clasping the middle of the spikelet, which is commonly 2-seeded; spikelets 3—4 lines long; terminal scale long, acuminate.

Cyperus ruficomus, n. s.—Culmis erectis triquetis 2—3-pedalibus basi foliatis; foliis culmo brevioribus; umbella 5—9-radiata; radiis inæqualibus 1—5-policaribus involucro 5—7-phyllo ; phyllis linearibus planis inæqualibus, longioribus 7—9-policaribus; spiculis 7—9 lin. longis, remotiusculis 20—30; inferioribus 2—3-congestis et pedicellatis circum 20-squamatis ; squamis ovatis acutis marginibus albo-rufescentibus carinis viridiscentibus ; caryopsi lineari trigona apice acuta.

San Saba County. June.

Spikelet subterete and little more than a line in diameter. The long leaves of the involucre 3—4 lines wide. A linear setaceous leaf 5—6 lines long at the base of three or four of the lower spikelets. Interior bracts none.

Cyperus Heermannii, n. s.—Culmis erectis 2—3-pedalibus, trigonis; umbella 11—13 radiata; radiis inæqualibus 2-interioribus sessilibus; longioribus subæqualibus 7—8-policaribus; involucro 9—13-phyllo; phyllis inæqualibus, longioribus 9—12-policaribus; radiis 15—17-stachyis, basi confertis apice divergentibus 15—25-floris; squamis ovatis acutis lateralibus rufescentibus margine albescentibus; carinis viridiscentibus; involucelli phyllis numerosis linearibus, vel setaceis; longioribus 1—2-policaribus; achenio obtuso ellipsoideo et obtuso trigono stylo profunde trifido.

California. Dr. Heermann.

Spikelets densely aggregated in nearly the same plane, with numerous linear or setaceous leaves interspersed. Often the heads of spikes are proliferous, with a ray about an inch in length, crowned with spikelets.

Chætocyperus (Elæocharis) membranaceus, n. s.—Culmis filiformibus erectis, cæspitosis, 2—3-policaribus planis; spica oblongo-ovata 4—12-squamata, acuta imbricata; squamis ovatis, acutis vel subobtusi lateralibus dense albo-hyalinis dorsis stramineis; achenio lato-ovoideo nigro, subacute triangulari et abrupte in tuberculum angustum erosum rostrato; setis nullis.

Llano County. Grows in small tufts.

Spikes greyish white 3—4 lines long, achenia quite as broad as long, dull black, not shining. A few of the scales are tinged on the back with brownish red, but most of the backs are straw colored and not keeled; the back of the lower scale is green.

Eleocharis cylindrica, n. s.—Culmis planiusculis filiformibus 9—12-policaribus; spica cylindrica subacuta 4—7 lin. longa; squamis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis acutis inferioribus obtusis rufescentibus; margine albo-hyalinis carinis stramineis; achenio parvo ovoideo obtuse triangulari glabro tuberculo magno subconico apiculato; setis 3—6 caducis nucula brevioribus.

Northern Texas. June.

Spikes 1—2 lines in diameter. Stems below immersed in water. Nuts pale yellow, small; tubercle large in proportion, contracted at the base and shortly apiculated.

Eleocharis microformis, n. s.—Culmis setaceis cæspitosis erectis 1—2-policaribus, planiusculis; spicis ovatis obtusis vel subacutis 10—12-squamatis; squamis ovatis acutis vel subobtusis, rufescentibus; carinis viridescentibus; achenio glabro nitido lato obovato pyriformi; setis 6 nuculam æquantibus; tuberculo lato applanato breve apiculato.

Northern Texas. June.

Mature achenia black and shining, crowned with a broad white tubercle, with a short point in the centre. Scales reddish brown, with green keels.

Eleocharis acutisquamata, n. s.—Culmis striato-sulcatis erectis filiformibus 10—15-policaribus; spica oblongo-ovata acuta 15—40-squamata; squamis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis rufescentibus apice membranaceis; achenio obovato pyriformi et minute reticulato; tuberculo breve conico apiculato; setis nullis; spica 4 lin. longa.

San Saba County. May and June.

Rhizoma large and creeping; achenia pale yellow, biconvex tubercles brown.

On the Uniformity of Relative Characters between Allied Species of European and American Trees.

BY THOMAS MEEHAN.

To whatever principles the origin of species may be owing, the following observations tend to show that their respective differences are the result of one unvarying law.

Noticing that European willows, oaks and other trees retained their green